Businces Notices.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S SAFES AT THE CRYS TAL PALACE FIRE.—The attention of the public is requested to the following certificate from Officers and others, of the late Pair of the American Institute, in reference to the destruction

of our Saras, which was of course inevitable, as (with one exof our Sarks, which was of course inevitable, as (with one exception) they were left wide open:

"As some misapprehension may east in regard to the condition of the Safes belonging to Mesers, Strains & Marvin, in the Crystal Palace at the time of the fire, in justice to them we would state, that from the time of their entry, they were left unlocked and open for the examination of visitors, and in that condition were found on the morning subsequent to the fire."

J. B. HATSAWAY, (Sop't.), IRA L. CADY, WM. H. Wilcox (Floor Manager), M. Yale Cany. One of the above Safes, which chanced to be partially classes at operatore in Morray st., for examination.

STEARIS & MARVIN, No. 29 North Main st , St. Louis No. 29 North Main st , St. Louis No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans Manufacturers of the WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE. THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY,

Morse Lines, General Office-No. 43 Wall-st.

New Tork to Philadelphia. 20 cents. 2 cents. Rew York to Baltimore. 50 cents. 4 cents. Rew York to Washington. 50 cents. 5 cents. A corresponding reduction between intermediate points. THE MAGNETIC COMPANY farite business for all points in the United States and Canada.
Their Lines are connected with the Eastern and Canada Lines

at Now-York, and with the Western Lines at Baltimore. The Magnetic Company Is the oldest Telegraph Company in the United States, and alone have the right to use the Morse Invention upon the route of

their Lines.

The public may rely upon the prempt and accurate transmis-

The public may rely upon the prempt and accurate transmis
uson of all Dispatches deposited at the following Offices:

New York No. 5 Wallst.

New York Astor House, at main entrance.

New York New Haven Depot, 77th et.

PHILADELPHIA No. 302 Chestmatel.

PHILADELPHIA Girard House.

Balthoork Sen Iron Building.

WASHINGTON Corner Pennsylvanis-av. and 6th et.

WASHINGTON United States Capitol.

BOSTON Merchants' Exchange.

PORTLABD NO. 29 Exchange et.

CIRCINNAT: Under Burnet House.

New Orleans Ender St. Charles Hotel.

THE NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON PRINTING

otel, 72l Broadway. New York, Madison-square Post-Office, Broadway, and

2dd-st.
New-York, Harlem Rallroad depot, cor. of 26th-st. and 4th-av.
Williamsberg, No. 9: Seath rib-st.
Brooklyn, corner of Montague and Court-sts.
Brooklyn, corner of Montague and Court-sts.
Brillabelphia, north-cast corner of Third and Chestnut-sts.
Baltimore, south-west corner of Baltimore and South-sts.
Washington, D. C., National Hotel.
Washington, D. C., Williards Hotel.

HEAVY ARRIVALS OF CHINA, BRONZES, &C.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.

Are now opening the largest and most elegant assortment of goods day have ever received, being the results of Mr. Haughwout's recent purchases when in Europe, Consisting in part of Elegant French Goina Dining Services,

BRONZES,

CLOCKS, VASES,

CANDELARRAS,

Fine Paintings and Engravings, Parian Statuary, Paria Fancy Goods, &c.

We also cell attention to our
Stock of
CHANDELIERS and GAS PIXTURES,
STERLING SILVER and
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
OUTLERY and MIRRORS,
of which me have an UNUSUALLY RICH and VARIED ASSORTBEST, WERE WE OF PROPRIED to sell at
EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.
COTHER OF BROADWAY and Broome-st.

FANCY HAIR PINS, COMBS AND CACHEPEIGNES. A large and varied assortment, comprising all the LATEST PARIS STYLES, in gilt, jet, wax and fancy, from the lowest to the highest priced-

just received per steamer Persia. Fancy Bracelets, Brooches, Belts, Buckles, &c., &c., for sale to

the trade at the lowest market price, by Hughes, Dupuy & Crenauge,

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES-IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

A new family SEWING MACHINE, combining the latest im provements, at the extremely low price of

FIFTY DOLLARS. The prices of our standard Machines have been greatly re-A. SINGRE'S SEWING MACHINES, It is well known, though dearer in price, have always been cheaper in fact, considering what they will do, than any other. The prices are now reduced so that all must be satisfied. Call and examine the new Ma-

I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 456 Broadway. chines at the low prices. GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY

SEWISE MACHINES—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE \$50.
"Grover & Baker's is the best." [Amer. Agriculturist.
"To all of which The Tribune says Amen." [N. Y. Tribun WHRELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.—
'We profer them for family use."
IN. Y. Tribune.
New style, price, \$500.
Office, No. 348 Breadway, New-York.

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES FOR CARPETS!

Elegant Three-ply for \$73c.; all wool Ingrains, 4cc. and 50c.; Olicioths, 31c., 40c. and 50c. per yard; Druggets, Mattings, Regs, &c., &c., at astonishingly low prices?

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

Is the Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing.

Beautifying, Cleaning, Curling,

Preserving and Restoring the Hair.

Lodies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE-WIGS AND TOUPEES Largest stock in the world.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his famous Hars Dws, the best extant. Backston's Wics and Toursus have improvements over all others; application of his famous HAIR DVs, the best extant. Bac Lon's Wies and Toursexs have improvements over all other this is the only place where these things are properly understand made. DRESS-MAKING and FAMILY SEWING, in every

variety, neatly and expeditionally done by Mrs. P. Simpson, at No. 205 Broadway. As a guaranty of the excellence of her work, she may state that she uses Grover & Baker's celebrated lewing Machlines. RUPTURE CURED BY MARSH'S RADICAL CURE

TRUSS.—Reference to all the principal surgeous and physicians of this city. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic STOCKINGS, SHOULDER BRACKS, SUPPORTING, No. 2 Vesey-st., Aster House.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE and BURG LAR-PROOF SAFES, No. 231 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., op posite City Hall, New-York. SILVER PLATING .- Old plated ware of every

description replated or gilt equal to new. Silver-plated Forki Spoons, Casters, Baskets and Tea Sets on hand. Sheet-silve Door-Plates of every pattern, who issue and retail. E. J. Sauss, No. 134 Fulton-st., Sun Buildings. LADIES' GAITER BOOTS, single and double

Soles, with Heels, 12 and 14 per pair; Ladies', Misses' and Children's Button and Galler Boots, Shippers, &c.; Boys' Patent Leather Boots, with India-Rubber Boots and Shoes of all inde and prices, at J. B. MILLER & Co's., No. 387 Canal-st. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.-Felons.

This painful endemic complaint is rapidly subjugated after a few trials of the above balsams. In no one instance have they failed

R. R. R.—Influenzia, Sore Throat, Coughs, iolds, Toothache, Neuralgis, Tie Deloreaux, Lumbage, Headshe, Chilis and Fever, and other diseases incidental to the result fidden change of the weather, if those afflicted would me tanway's Ready Bellier, and take a dose or two of Recutation Fills, we will guarantee them immediate relief from their publishmen complaints. Ranway & Co., No. 162 Fulton-st.

DR. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LINNIMENT will cure the most severe Colds, Coughs and Pains of all kinds in 24 hours.
Why will you suffer when a 25c. bottle will afford you instant
relief? None genuine unless signed. S. J. Tonias, Depot No. 56 Courtlandt-st.

BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATERS,-The most teautiful, economical and powerful REGISTER STOVE in the market is offered for sale at the

Empire Heater Works, Nos. 412 Broadway and 272 Canal-s

THE AMERICAN SMOKER.—We hope it is not too late. An ardent friend of Mr. Buchanan has ordered a superb Shotza for his parton. It is to be of a unique pattern, with diamond settings, and is to cost not less than \$50. This may save him, but we are fearful—very.

MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER .-Read in The Herald of this day a column of certificates attesting to the efficacy of Mayer's miraculous remedies, which never faile destroy at kinds of vermin.

ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway. (Between Canal and Grand-sts.,) Invite special attention to their present assortment of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

Unusual pains have this season been taken to present to their friends and patrons such styles as would be most approved, and they trust that they have not been unsuccessful in their en-IN BOYS' CLOTHING

MEN AND BOYS.

they flatter themselves that they have attained a standard not beretofore approached by any other house, and in all styles of goods they confidently challenge comparison.

IN THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT,

First-class Cutters are employed,
as , a large assortment of Coatings, Cassimeres and Vestings may be found, which will be made to order at unusually a sderate prices. No deviation from marked prices.

BALDWIN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, The Largest in the City.

Nos. 70 AND 72 BOWERY; Bulk by William B. Astor, esq., expressly for the business. BALDWIN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, the largest in the city, built by Wm. B. Astor, esq., expressly for the business Nos. 70 and 22 Bowery, contains one of the MOST EXTENSIVE varied and elegant stocks of New and Fashionable Clothing ever

offered in the city.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT. Also a large and beautiful assortment of Children's Clothing to which the attention of ladies is particularly invited.

F. B. Baldwin, Jerry Barron.

1858. THE WINTER SEASON
Opens at
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S,
With one of the largest and most magnificent stocks of
MEN'S AND BOYN CLOTHING
that has ever claimed the notice and admiration of fashionable
PRUDENT PURCHASERS.

THE MEN'S DEPARTMENT, replete with warm Winter Clothing of every description, fash-teplete with warm Winter Clothing of every description, fash-ionably cut and faultiessly made, presents to discriminating buyers the double inducement of the most varied stock and the

lowest prices in the city.

THE BOYS' DEPARTMENT
contains the largest and choicest assortment of Boys' and
Youths' Winter Apparel, suitable for the school, the store, or
dress purposes, which has been manufactured for the present
season. ONE BULE PERVAILS throughout the who

ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION. OSE PRICE AND NO DESCRIPTION OF STATE O

BROOKS BROTHERS

Still continue to keep (as heretofore),
At their
Old Establishment,
CMERT-ST., CORNER OF CATHARINE.
A choice selection of Goods for ordered Work. Their usual assortment

FINE FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING. E FASHIOVARLE READY-MADE CLOTFor City Trade,
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS,
UNIFORMS FOR SCHOOLS:
Together
With all kinds of Outfits VOYAGES AND TRAVELING. FIRST GUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

BANCROFT, REDFIELD & RICE, No. 177 Broadway, opposite Howard Manufacturers of RICH SILVER PLATED GOODS. A spiendid assertment of GIFT GOODS, WELL MADE AND WARRANTED.

TRASETS, CASTERS,
BASKETS, SALVERS, PITCHERS, &c., &c.
A NEW STYLE OF URN, the size of a large Codice-Pot, WITH
AMP AND PAUCET. It saves the labor of raising the coffee at arm's length for every cup poured; is stylish, and the price low. "OLD DOMINION" COFFEE-POTS.

> "OLD DOMINION" TEAPORS. Used by everybody.
> E. P. TORREY,
> Manufacturer's Wholesale Agent,
> No. 9 Platt-st., N. Y.

A NOVELTY—\$5 SEWING MACHINES.

A PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE FOR \$5.

EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS
for States, Counties and Towns will continue to be ceded for THIRTY DAYS.

Call at once, examine this

WONDERFUL INVENTION.

And secure the monorcely for And secure the monopoly for FOURTERN YEARS of your own State, County or Town.

Novelty \$5 Sewing Machier Company. No. 421 Broadway, N. Y. Office, BARTLETT & Co., }

PILES! WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED? PHLES! WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED!

Thousands of persons have Piles—suffer for years with the disease—yet few know what it is or how it is cured. Every case of Piles, whether manifested in the form of external tumors, frequent bleedings, or in violent itching and irritation, depends easentially upon congestion of the abdominal venous circulation. This produces the engorsement, dilatation of the veins, formation of tumors, hemorrhaps, pain and suffering; and the disease can only be fundamentally cured by medicines which, taken internally, relieve the abdominal venous congestion. Hence, ointments, washes, and even injections, are so ineffectual.

HUMPHREYS HOWLOFATHIC PILE SPECIFIC—A simple sugar Pill taken two or three times per day, cures the disease by

ments, washes, and even injections, are so ineffectual.

HEMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC PILE SPECIFIC—A simple sugar
Fill, taken two or three times per day, cures the disease by
curing the condition upon which the disease depends. Hundreds
have been cured by it, even of the most obstinate cases. All
will be promptly benefited by it.

1. A clergyman of the Baptist Church, well known in Illinois,
writing to us, says: "I have been for some time seriously afflicted with Bleeding Piles, and have regarded my case as a severe one—at one time, indeed, hopeless—but I have used your
medicine (Pile Specific), and am cured. I have no doubt you
are laying the world under great and lasting obligation."

II. A hady sends us the following: "I have been quite afflicted for several years past with Hemorrhoids, or Piles—have
tried homeopathic remedies previsually, but without success. A
few weeks since. I commenced taking your Specific for that
complaint, and felt almost immediate relief. After taking six or
eight of the Pills, the cure seemed to be wholly effected. At all
events, I have not been so entirely free from it the same length
of time for several years."

They were extremely painful, often
bleeding profusely. He obtained and commenced taking the
Pills. Specific, one Pill morning and night. After having
taken less than one box, the patient declares himself entirely
well.

James H. Porter of Amityville, N. Y., writes: One case of

taken less than one box, the patient declares himself entirely well.

James H. Porter of Amityelle, N. Y., writes: One case of Piles, of over twelve years' standing, was very much relieved within one week, with every prospect of a permanent cure, by the use of your File Pills alone.

V. Pills and Dyspersia.—A young gentleman had been for some months afflicted with Piles. They were internal, very painful, and bleeding at every stool. His stomach was also very weak, food lying like a load, and frequently rising in his mouth, sour or bitter, distress after eating, flatulence, and confres bowels. He procured, after trying other remedies with only temporary effect, a box of our Homsporarsic Dyspersia. Pills. This he did in opposition to the advice of his homeophic physician, who told him that "the Pills were a humbur," &c. He, however, found himself relieved from the first dose, and in the course of four or five weeks considered himself well of all his aliments, having used no other medicine.

Price of PILE SPERIFIC, 30 class per box, with directions.

N. B.—A foll set of Humbury's Homsporarsic Specifics, with Book of Directions, and 20 different Remedies, in large vials, morrocco case, \$5; ditto in plain case, \$4; Family Case of 15 boacs and Book, \$2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price.

Address

HUMPHREVS & PALMER, No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

BUY THE BEST!!!

CHILSON'S CORE FURNACE.
CHILSON'S GOLD MEDAL FURNACE,
CHILSON'S GAS CONSUMING FURNACE,
Made and sold by

BRANMALL, HEDGE & Co.,
No. 308 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

GOLD WATCHES, GOLD WATCHES, For Ladies and Gentlemen, warranted accorate time-keeper for sale at 30 per cent below retail store prices.

D. C. Pracock, Importer, represented by Davie Rait, No. 405 Broadway, up stairs.

Where do you get your Coffee ! It's the best I have ever tasted. I provided my wife with one of the Profile. Corree-Pors, for sale at No. 370 Broadway. AT DEMPSEY & FARGIS'S, NO. 603 BROADWAY,

DEMPSE: Kew styles of CARDS, WEDDING CARDS, VISITING CARDS, and WEDDING STATIONERY. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Is your breath fetid, your lips parched, your stomach acid Are you inclined to drow-iness, languor, and easily fatigued by standing, talking, &o.? You should use HONTETTEN's celebrated Bittens. They regulate the stomach and liver, and create a power of endurance and elasticity of spirits perfectly surprising. The money will be refunded if not as recommended. They are a splendin bar tonic. Sold by all grocers, hotels and druggista. BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, wholesale agents.

KNAPP'S INDIAN STRENGTHENING PLASTERS. ASAFF S INDIAN STRENGTHENING FLANTERS, For Pain or Weakness in the Back, Breast, Side or Lighte, Rheamatism, Bruisee, Sprains, Asthma and Diseases of the Longe, Liver and Kidneys, these Plasters stand unrivaled; and for cheapness, ease and durability they far surpass all others, Bold by all Druggists. General Depot, No. 362 Hudson-st, N. Y.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPERS CRISTADORO S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUFEES aurpais in excellence any in he world. This popular establishment is in Broadway, under the Astor House, first door north of main entrance. The assortment of Hair Braids, Wigs, Toupess, Fronts, &c., cannot be equaled by any other nouse in the Union; and his world renow med Excelsion Hair Dye is applied by experienced artists, at all hours of the day, in a suite of private rooms, renoved artists, at all hours of the day, in a suite of private rooms, expressly constructed for the porpose, and spleuddily lighted by experience at the billion of the propose, and spleuddily lighted by expressly constructed for the porpose, and spleuddily lighted by expressly constructed for the porpose, and spleuddily lighted by expressly constructed for the porpose, and spleuddily lighted by expressly constructed for the porpose and restall. Copy address. On the construction of the construction

PICCOLOMINI AT KNOX'S HAT STORE. Mile. Marie Piccolomini yesterday took a walk down Broad-way as far as Old Triesty. Coming tack upon the east side of that crowded thoroughtare, she stopped a measural at the corner of Fution-st, and asked her own punion what place of ambearman that was where so many people were pouring in and out. Sho was informed that it was not a place of ammement, but a place of business—Knox's Har Store, No. 212 Broadway, "Knox " she repeated, "sh! I have heard of him in E-rope."

PAPER HANGINGS. PAPER HANGINGS.

TROMAS FAYE & CO.,
No. 25 Broadway, New York.

Are now receiving at their atore, for the Fall Trade, the largest and most complete associated of every style of
Paper Hangings and Drockations

Ever offered in this market,

Buitable for the city retail consumption, as well as the country trade. Landioms decorating their houses, and merchants per thasing for the country trade, are invited to examine their stock and Prices previous to purchasing elsewhers.

Thomas Faye & Co,
Importers and Manufacturors of Paper Hangings,
No. 287 Broadway, directly opposite the Cety Hall.
New York.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. - OVERSHOES, heavy

FRENCH IMPORTED BOOTS, SHOES AND GAI-

TREE—Cork, Double and Single Soles—from the most celebrated makers in Paris, just received. Also, a large assortment of my own manufacture constantly on hand. EUGESK FERRIS, BOOTMAKER, No. 62 Namau-st. CARPETING-FALL IMPORTATIONS.-An Ex

New-York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No. 18th. Holloffe, Unforce—What State?

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authoritised by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for The Transus Office should in all cases be addressed to Horack Greeney & Co.

The Tribune for California Will be ready at 10 o'clock this morning. It will contain the Money and Market Reports, Marriages and Deaths, and all the latest important Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer. Th Illinois leaves to-day at 2 o'clock. Single copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at the counter.

THE TRIBUNE MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

We shall issue on the 20th of November the third number of THE TRIBUNE MERCANTILE ADVER-TISER. It will be devoted exclusively to the interests and uses of the Mercantile Public, on the following plan:

I. It will contain full reports of the Markets, with such other Commercial and Money Intelligence as shall be deemed of special interest to Merchants.

II. It will be sent without charge by mail, postage prepaid, to 50,000 Country Merchants who buy goods in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Boston. The names will be selected by Messrs. McKillop & Wood from those recorded on the books of their Com mercial Agency, and they guarantee that not less than 50,000 shall be sent, this being the full number of Country Merchants that they consider it desirable thus

III. The total expense will be defrayed by Mercan tile Advertising, for which One Dollar per line will be charged. Those who require their advertisements to be displayed will make special bargains therefor.

It is believed that no equal opportunity for addressing Country Merchants was ever offered in the United States, even at double or treble the cost of this. This sheet is intended for Merchants alone, and will contain no other matter than such as is adapted to their wants. We have every facility for making a Mercantile Advertiser that will deserve the approbation of Merchants, and we respectfully invite their cooperation. Advertisements received at THE TRIBUNE Office. If by letter, address Horace Greeley & Co., New-York, October 90, 1858.

The mails for Europe by the steamship Vigo will close this morning at 104 o'clock.

The Quaker City, which arrived at New-Orlean yesterday, brings intelligence that the Tehnantepec route to California is fairly opened at last. Zuloaga's troops have been driven from the Isthmus, and it is represented that the climate is healthy and the route in the best condition.

As Gov. SEWARD has been widely and warmly assailed on account of his recent speech at Ro chester, we deem it but an act of justice to him to lay before our readers his subsequent speech at Rome, although the election, which it was designed immediately to influence, has since been decided and settled. This speech, spart from its expression of regard and confidence in both the Hon. O. B. Mattison, and his successor in office, the Hop. Roscoe Conkling, is devoted to the discussion of the Slavery question, and to the further exposition of the ideas advanced in the Rochester speech. It shows that what Mr. Seward contemplates is to give aid and comfort to that policy of emancipation in the Slave States of which, in his time, HENRY CLAY was so conspicuous an advocate, and which now has its leading representatives among the gallant Free-Soilers of Missouri; and that he does not in any manner desire that the permicius institution should be removed by the unconstitutional interference of the Federal Government, as has been falsely charged upon him.

The Republican party has achieved a very decided triumph in our recent Election. For the election of several Members of Congress and a score of Assemblymen, we are indebted to the cooperation of anti-Lecompton Americans, but the vote for State Officers was a party one, and the majority on these, though not so large as we have supposed it, is sufficient. There is now a majority of Republicans in either branch of the Legislature, but the Canal Board, we believe, through the adverse results of last year's election, is against us. Doubtless, some Americans have voted for Mr. Morgan, but we think more have supported Judge Parker, for reasons which to them were satisfactory. The Republicans are not an absolute majority of the electors of our State, nor have they ever been, the two adverse parties having a combined majority of some Forty-five Thousand against them in 1856, which is more, we think, than they can now muster. Had the American party been wholly dissolved and absorbed at this election, it is probable that Mr. Morgan's majority would have been increased rather than diminished.

We stand, then, face to face with a future which proffers ample opportunities and imposes weighty responsibilities. If our course herceforth be guided by wise and unselfish counsels, we can hardly fail to receive large accessions to our ranks, and contribute the powerful moral weight of New-York in the canvass of 1860, as well as her vote at its close, to the triumph of Republican principles and the restoration of the country to the policy of Washington and Jefferson with regard to Slavery

greed on the part of those to whom our State has just int usted her public interests would inevitably pave the way to their speedy downfall. But this is not to be-the character of the men and the expectations of the People preclude it. Let us glance at a few of the more important requirements of our position: 1. The Canals are to be promptly finished. On

this point, the public sentiment is carnest and unanimous. They have already been too long in progress-let us now have an end of their construction. If it be possible, the Erie Enlargement should be substantially completed before May next -at all events, before the opening of navigation in 1860. There may still be land damages to adjust, and perhaps basins to excavate, or bridges to construct, but the Canal itself should be ready for the passage of boats of the largest size at the earliest moment. If to attain that end, without incurring debt, it be necessary to increase taxation, let no cowardly distrust of the popular intelligence dissuade from such a step; but let us say frankly to the People, "Your property, of great value, could only be rendered fully productive by the expenditure of two or three millions more: wherefore, we incurred that expenditure, as you desired us, and, since you have by your Constitution forbidden us to run you into debt, we now call on you for the money." Is there any other wise and politic course? We know how general is the repugnance to paying higher taxes; we know how prevalent and powerful is the combination of ignorance with short-sighted selfishness. Yet we should not fear to trust, on such a question, to the justice and intelligence of the People. For the Canals must be promptly completed, and that completion must somehow be paid for; and, since the Constitution forbids further borrowing, we can imagine no other resource but that of increased taxation. It will be needed but for two years at most.

The necessity for vigorous, systematic, unsparing Retrenchment, was never more urgent nor more palpable. If additional taxation shall be requisite. it must be made clear to all but the willfully blind that there was no alternative-that public necessity, not private rapacity, impelled to this resort. Wherever State work of any kind can be let by contract to the lowest responsible bidder, let that course be inflexibly pursued. If there be an abuse, let it be corrected; if an exorbitant salary, let it be reduced; if needless expense, let it be abolished. The harpies which infest the capital during the sessions of the Legislature, seeking to make merchandise of legislation, must be routed or starved away determinedly. If we do not mistake the complexion of the new Assembly, this is already secured.

The Quarantine troubles must be settled promptly and finally. It is manifest that the pest-houses cannot remain at their old location, in the midst of a dense and intensely hostile population. Another location must be found or made for them; and now is the time. Permanently maintaining the yellow fever in an extensive city suburb by armed force is out of the question. If it be necessary to create a site, and build thereon chesp but substantial hospitals, we believe the old site and buildings can be sold for nearly enough to pay the cost. At all events, let us have a speedy end of the Quarantine controversy.

The necessity of a Registration of Legal Voters s now almost universally acknowledged and affirmed by all but those who profit by illegal voting. The ill feeling usually excited by challenges at the polls, resulting in or threatening breaches of the peace; the inability of the inspectors to reject a vote duly backed by the oath of the offerer, though they know it to be illegal: the facility to fraud opened by making each voter the final judge of his own qualification; the insecurity and practical nullification of the rights of Legal Voters, these and many other urgent reasons for a Registration, are generally understood. We trust the action thereon

of our new Legislature will be prompt and effective. The friends of Temperance who have supported Mr. Morgan and the Republican cause throughout the late canvass have been vehemently accused of trading off their Temperance principles for Liquor votes. They have borne this reproach in silence, the very eve of the Election, the Liquor-Dealers' Association unmasked a battery and poured hot shot into our ranks. They united in a denunciation of our present Excise Law and in a public call on their craft to vote solid for Parker and for others like him, in the interest of Free Rum. They have sped their arrow venomously, but it has fallen short. Mr. Parker and most of the minor candidates of the Liquor men are elected to mind their own business, while to a different class is accorded the government of our State. We now take up the cry of the Liquor-dealers-"The Excise Law is defective-let it be amended." We desire such amendments only as will make it what it purports and means to be-a law to limit legal and prevent or punish illegal Rum-selling. We trust no member of the new Legislature will commit himself against such action before the whole matter shall be fairly before him.

Other subjects on which legislative action is remired will readily suggest themselves. We believe a Legislature has just been chosen superior in mental and moral qualifications to the average of its predecessors for the last dozen years. May its acts be such as to justify this opinion!

fied. On Thursday morning the Reverend James Watson Webb mounted upon the highest elevation afforded by The Courier and Enquirer, and preached to the people upon the defeat of Mr. John B. Haskin in the IXth Congressional District. He was jubilant, and he was also didactic. The defeat of Mr. Haskin taught moral lessons too numerous to be here recapitulated, even if we remembered them, which we certainly do not. The General was also humorous. The General was likewise patriotic. The General seemed to be in that condition to the blandness of which nothing would afford the smallest access. Upon this, as upon all occasions, he gave the weight of his influence to the Christian religion. Kemble for two successive Sundays had been to church, and Haskin, the General insinuated, although no specific testimony was produced, had not been to church. Whereupon the General, with that religious fervor for which he is distinguished, thanked God, took courage, rubbed up his mahogany stock, put on his surplice, and preacted to the people. The General was gratified in every way. He was tickled in his tenderest parts. "Politically," said the Rev. James Watson Webb, "Mr. Kemble and Mr. Haskin stand on precisely the same ground; but the different way in which the two candidates spent the last two Sundays of the contest" was what touched the General in his most orthodox, religious and faithful heart. Haskin did something political

elected, while Haskin is smashed.

Unfortunately for the interests of the Christian religion, which will now be abolished-unfortunately for the prophetical position of the Rev. Mr. Webb-Mr. Haskin is elected. All this morality. all this exhortation, all this pleasing and pleasant indectrination, is thrown away. The Rev. Mr. Webb is floored, whether as a religious or a political prophet. He cannot stand upon the one Sunday. He cannot even stand upon the new Sundays. He has taken nothing by the disgraceful fact that Mr. Haskin asserted in one of his speeches that "there was a God in Heaven." At the same time. we pity him. For he seems, if we read aright his jubilent article, to have been so high up that the fall will demolish him. In fact, just before he pitched over, the original Christian principles so swayed his heart that he was willing to draw a vail over Mr. Haskin's proceedings. If he drew it, at the time indicated, he need not withdraw it. We are willing to spare his feelings. There is one point, however upon which we

have some doubt. General Webb intimates, in the exuberance of his exultation, that Kemble, who is not elected, is "a gentleman Democrat." Here is a new breed, suddenly but sufficiently introduced by General James Watson Webb, into his new party. We have people enough to fight a ready, but here the party of Gentlemen Democrats, in vented, founded, propounded and announced by General Webb, bursts upon us, to complicate our difficulties and to increase our responsibilities. Our hand is practiced in the other way. We have just got wented to fighting the rum-sodden ruffians of the City-the heavy-handed ruffians of the Slave States-the house burning and murderous ruffians of Missouri-the beautifully cold, passionless and irresponsible ruffians of the Administration-when General James Watson Webb organizes a corps of the Gentlemanly Democracy to put us to rout. How will they charge? Will they "comply" as they pink us? Will the Reverend General put us upon our Chesterfield? We see them advancing. with that well-known, stalwart figure at their head. All in clean shirts. And whole coats. The dear, Gentlemanly Democrats! With the General at their head, and dear knows who at their tail! It is clear that the Chevalier Webb, having gone over body, breeches and the mahogany stock, to the Administration, intends to organize a corps of gentlemen of which he will be the regular commander. We can assure him of one thing. When he charges, we shall certainly get out of the way of the Gentleman Democrats. They are not in our line. We have never seen enough of these rare birds. When they get to be more plentiful, under the guidance, teaching, indoctrination and example of General James W. Webb, they shall be duly noticed

in these columns. When this new organization is fully drilled, it will not do for Mr. Haskin to run in his District. We would suggest to General Webb that he should open a semi-military school in the IXth District, solely under his own supervision. He can then train the Young Ideas to keep their eyes right, to display their pistol stocks with precision and effect, to fight when he fights, and to vote as he votes. He will then be able to shine better in the prophetic department, and may even reach the honor, such as it is, of being a candidate for Congress

Gen. Jackson, while as yet only a candidate for the Presidency, used to complain most bitterly and vehemently of the corruption of Congress, and of the wrongful influence which the President was enabled to exercise over that body, securing on the part of Members of Congress devotion to his wishes in disregard of the wishes of those who elected them and of their own private convictions of the public good, by the overpowering temptation of some Federal office. Elected President, Gen. Jackson proceeded to push this very species of Executive influence, which, as a candidate, he had so much condemned, to an extent utterly unknown before, having, in fact, appointed more Members of Congress to office than all his predecessors put together. Thereupon John C. Calhoun, being then in warm opposition to Gen. Jackson's Administration, took up the cry of Executive corrup tion. It was he who bestowed upon the Demo cratic party the well-known and expressive sobriquet of the "Spoils party," and who repeatedly declared that party to be held together by nothing but the cohesive force of the public plunder. No sooner, however, had the friends, partisans and political disciples of John C. Calhoun succeeded in getting possession of the machinery of the Democratic party-which from that moment subsided into a mere sham Democracy, of which the stolen cost and name were used as a cloak for the extension of Slavery-than these new manipulators of the party machine proceeded to push this pressure of the Executive upon Congress to a pitch as much beyond that to which it had been carried by Jackson, as Jackson in his exercise of it had transcended any of his predecessors. In fact, the theory of the administration of our National Government adopted from the moment of Pierce's coming into power, and from that time to the present pushed to greater and greater extravagance, was simply this: to exerbear and trample under foot the sentiment of the majority of the States and of the majority of the people, by bribing and buying up a number of Northern members of Congress sufficient for that purpose.

The first notable application of this new theory It is pleasing to behold a fellow-creature satisof Democratic Republican Government was in the case of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, carried through Congress, as everybody knows, only by means of the vast Executive patronage which President Pierce, under the advice of Jefferson Davis and Caleb Cushing, brought to bear in its favor. The same method was employed with no less audacity and success in obtaining from Congress a quasi approval of all the infamous Executive outrages and mob violences by which it was attempted to drive off the Free-Labor men who had settled in Kansas, and to prevent any more settlers of that sort from entering the Territory. This system, however, was carried to its utmost culmination by President Buchanan in his most base, wicked, hypocritical and fraudulent attempts to force upon Kansas against the wishes of a vast majority of the people of that Territory, and of a very decided majority of the people of the Union, a Pro Slavery State Constitution made for them by a body of intrusive border ruffians elected by fraudulent votes under the act of a sham Legislature, and upon an apportionment which disfranchised half the people of the Territory, but which Mr. Bucha nan nevertheless chose to recognize as a Conven tion fairly representing the people of Kansas-and, so far as the framing of a State Constitution went, vested with sovereign and absolute power. Not only did Mr. Buchanan, in the very face and eyes of all his previous instructions to Gov. Walker. and its Extension. An exhibition of weakness or on Sunday. Kemble did nothing but pray on Sun- himself take this extroardinary view of that

day. Ergo, says the Rev. Mr. Webb, Kemble is case, he also took it upon himself-lubricating the gullets of his unfortunate victims by most copious promises of Executive favor to eram it down the throats of all the Democratic members of Congress, even those who had been elected under express pledges to the contrary, ramming it down by threats to destroy the political standing and to prevent the reflection of all who declined to swallow this monstrone camel.

What the people of the Northern States think of this new system of democratical despotism, according to which the President is to do all the thinking. and the members of Congress of his party are to vote as he requires, has just been shown by the result of the recent elections. Mr. Buchanan is perhaps, too old to learn, but we trust that other and younger men associated with him in this operation will take warning from what has just has

The N. Y. Times seeks to explain the long-continued stagnation of business under which this city and the country generally are suffering, by the "want of confidence"-s want of confidence which originated in the crash and breakdown of a year ago; but which The Times seems to think is unnecessarily and unreasonably protracted. That journal even expresses strong hopes that by the Spring "this want of confidence" may be entirely repaired, and things may go on again as swimmingly as ever. But to give as the cause of the present stagnation of business the "want of confidence." is scarcely to advance a step in the way of explanation. It is like saying of a sick man that he is judisposed, which does not much help the matter. Whence does this want of confidence arise! It is necessary to answer that question before we can form any trustworthy diagnosis of the patient's case, or any rational conjecture as to the time during which the prostration of said patient will continue, or as to the means most likely to help him. By this time, the dust and smoke of the late

crash and crisis have cleared away, and the rationals

of that terrible disaster has become sufficiently ob-

vious. For three years previous, short crops, almost approaching to a famine, had succeeded each other in Europe. This, in conjunction with the Crimean war, created a sudden and great demand for our grains and provisions. We were blessed with prosperous seasons, and were able to supply this need of our European neighbors. We exported vast quantities of provisions, and were paid for them at a generous price. We were rapidly growing rich; and all sorts of speculations, railroads. Western towns and cities, and the purchase and sale of Western lands, were entered upon and prosecuted upon the basis of the perpetuity and even growth of this provision trade with Europe. Two successive good crops in Europe, followed now by a third, have brought this provision trade to a very low ebb. We export not half so much as a year and a half ago, and for what we export we do not get half the money. This is quite sufficient, without any regard to other monor causes which have contributed to the same result, to explain the present stagnation of our trade and industry. Since there is no prospect whatever that the European demand for our provisions will revive in the Spring, upon what basis can we expect at that period any general revival of business beyond its extent for the six months past? It is undoubtedly true, as The Times remarks, that the interior is bare of goods; but it is still more bare of money, and, until some means can be found to put money into the pocket of the interior, we apprehend that the interior, instead of sending to New-York for new clothes, will be obliged to patch and dara its old ones, and even to go a little out at the elbows. The impatience of our New-York merchants may produce a delusive appearance of a renewal of business, by undertaking to clothe the interior on tick; but, in the present state of things, that is a most dangerous operation, which would only result, like the attempts to patch up credit after the crash of 1837, in a new breakdown, and a still more protracted prostration. The only safety now, whether for city seller or country buyer, is to do a cash business, or one as near it as possible, and to curtail the impo from abroad to the strict limit of the ability of the consumers to pay for them. It would appear that, before any great revival of business can be expected, some market must be found in which our farmers, and especially our Western farmers, that is to say, the main body of the Western population, can sell their products at a remunerative price, which is not the case at present; nor is it easy to see how this can be done, except by raising up a bedy of manufacturing laborers, who will consu the provisions on the spot, and thus supply that foreign market which, having no other basis than the vicissitudes of the seasons, auddenly sunk and vanished away just as we had got our whole expectations and arrangements for the future based

After all the various contradictory accounts from Mexico, it now seems certain that in the battle of San Parada, near San Luis Potosi, Vidaurri experienced at the hands of Miramon a decisive defeat, and that the scheme of marching upon the City of Mexico from the north has been indefinitely postponed. It is true that the so-called Constitutional party still remains in possession not only of the northern frontier, but of most of the scaports, both on the Gulf and the Pacific coast According to the last accounts, even the Port of Tobasco, which had hitherto adhered to the Zulosga party, was in danger of falling into Const. tutional hands. At the same time, it is not less true that the fertile table-land, the ancient empire of the Montezumas, including by far the greater part of the population, wealth and resources of the Mexican Republic, remains in the undisturbed possession of the Zulonga party. Nor can their being cut off from the coast, and the interruption thus given to foreign trade, hardly be considered as a real calamity. The importations of Mexico from abroad consist almost exclusively of articles of luxury imported for the pleasure of the few rich; nor can the ordinary industry of the country suffer much from the cessation of this trade, which, both in its wholesale and retail departments, is almost wholly in the hands of foreigners. The export of Mexico is chiefly silver, a large part of which is extracted from the mines on foreign account. The proprietors of these mines will no doubt find means o get their silver out of the country.

Were it not for that very strong and often almost unaccountable political attraction which not only binds together, but in case of temporary dislocations draws together again, the parts of a country which has once acquired the habit of looking to a central authority, we might be inclined to suppose that the pending Mexican war, instead of being brought to any speedy conclusion, would result in the separation, more or less protracted, of